



Department of Environmental Quality, Water Bureau

**PESTICIDE APPLICATION
TO SURFACE WATERS OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN**

Permits are required by Part 31, Water Resources Protection, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended (NREPA), and Part 33, Aquatic Nuisance Control, of the NREPA (Part 33).

AQUATIC NUISANCE CONTROL GENERAL PERMIT

**GENERAL PERMIT NUMBER ANCG09-94 (AMENDMENT 1)
AQUATIC NUISANCE CONTROL ACTIVITIES
ALONG THE GREAT LAKES AND LAKE ST. CLAIR
FOR CERTAIN NON-NATIVE INVASIVE AQUATIC PLANTS**

Date Effective: May 19, 2009

Date Expires: December 31, 2009

Authority granted by this permit amendment is subject to the following conditions and limitations:

ADD THE FOLLOWING CHEMICALS (SECTION B2):

Active Ingredient	Approved Brand	U.S. EPA Reg No.	Maximum Application Rate		
			Phragmites	Purple loosestrife	Reed canary grass
glyphosate plus surfactant	GlyphoMate 41	2217-847	8.5 pints/acre	5.7 pints/acre	6.4 pints/acre
imazamox	Clearcast ¹	241-437	64 oz/acre	64 oz/acre	--

¹ Certain herbicide labels require or strongly recommend the use of additives to aid herbicide uptake, improve effectiveness, and minimize non-target impacts.

ADD THE FOLLOWING TREATMENT INTERVAL (SECTION B3):

Active Ingredient	Minimum Treatment Interval
imazamox	No label requirement

UPDATE THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL CONDITIONS (B4):

Target Species Recommendations

Phragmites or Common Reed

To achieve maximum effectiveness, conduct a single chemical treatment at the correct time in the growing season using the maximum permitted application rate. Recent research in Michigan indicates that imazapyr should be applied in early mid-summer to fall (June July to first frost), while glyphosate should be applied in late summer/fall (August to first frost). Imazamox should be applied when plants are in the late vegetative stage up to the killing frost. A late summer/fall treatment using a 50/50 mixture of imazapyr and glyphosate (3 pints per acre each) has also been shown to be effective. Annual maintenance of the treatment area using herbicides is recommended to prevent regrowth. A single treatment is not expected to provide sustained, long-term (multi-year) control.

A certified pesticide applicator is required for imazapyr, and recommended for glyphosate and imazamox, to minimize damage to native plants. Certification by the Michigan Department of Agriculture should consist of the following: Category 5 (aquatics) when treating plants in standing water or Category 6 (right-of-way pest management) when treating plants located on exposed bottomlands (no standing water).

Surface Water Intakes (Drinking Water)

The federal labels for glyphosate, imazamox, imazapyr, or triclopyr require setback distances from active surface water intakes used for potable drinking water. Such intakes exist in the Great Lakes and connecting waters and serve as drinking water sources for some communities. Refer to the specific product label for setback requirements or guidelines prior to application of these products. Contact your local water authority if you are unsure about the local drinking water source. Potable water intakes which are no longer in use, such as those replaced by connections to wells or a municipal water system, are not considered to be active potable water intakes. This federal label restriction does not apply to intermittent, inadvertent overspray of water in terrestrial use sites or when the target plants are not in standing water and there is no hydrological surface connection to the intake.

All other conditions of the original General Permit remain in effect.

Steven E. Chester, Director
Department of Environmental Quality

By: Richard M. Hobla

Date: May 19, 2009

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Water Bureau